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From the (Hartford) AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE PATRIOT.

MY laſt concluded with reciting the inducements proper to be held out to *head trades men*, concerned in certain manufactures, to enable them to take the children of ſuch poor families, as apprentices, as were unable to furniſh their children in the manner now practiſed. This ſpeculation ſhall be devoted to the conſideration of ſuch further inducements to ſetting up and proſecuting the manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen, as may be neceſſary for fully introducing and effectually eſtabliſhing thoſe manufactures. Flax is amongſt the productions of almoſt every farm; yet we have it not in ſufficient plenty and perfection for the purpoſe of carrying on extenſive manufactures. It is however reaſonably to be expected, that every year will add to the *quantity* brought to market—and that the *quality* will be proportionably improved. Nothing will expedite this deſireable end ſo much as the eſtabliſhment of a linen and cotton manufacture. Fine hearled flax is not neceſſary either for rigging or duck—neither will the price given for flax in thoſe manufactures enable the farmers to prepare their flax properly for market. When ever there is a demand for flax to make fine cloth, then the farmers will raiſe better flax, and dreſs it in another manner. The more certain and conſtant the demand for any articles, and the higher the price, the more will there be of that article at market. Let Congreſs compel the owners of every ſhip or veſſel to make the firſt ſuit of ſails of American duck—and let this ſtate in the mean time give a moderate bounty on every piece of duck manufactured in the ſtate—This would effectually anſwer the purpoſe. Let them give a premium or bounty of two ſhillings on every piece of linen, or linen and cotton cloth, not leſs than 24 yards long, and ¾ yards wide, of the value of 1s. 6d. per yard—For every piece of ſuch cloth not leſs than 24 yards long and a yard wide, of the value of two ſhillings per yard, a bounty of 2s. 6d.—For every ſuch piece of the value of 2s. 6d. per yard, a bounty of 4s—And for every ſuch piece of the value of 3s. per yard, a bounty of 6s.—In every caſe the cloth for which the bounty is claimed, muſt have previouſly deen ſold to ſome merchant reſiding in the ſtate, at the above prices, or higher.

Similar and indeed greater bounties ſhould be given on all woollen goods manufactured in this ſtate, and ſold by the piece to the merchants for retailing—The reaſon is obvious—The price of flax and cotton in this country is as low, or even lower than in Europe; But their manufactories have the advantage of machinery to expedite labor which we lack. But as to wool, the caſe is materially different; that article is at leaſt double the price here that it is in England—and their workmen have the ſame advantage over ours in reſpect of machinery, as in the other branches—and alſo in reſpect of dye ſtuffs. It is abſolutely neceſſary that we overcome all theſe obſtacles. Patience, patriotiſm and perſeverance, with the aid of government, will ſoon effect what we wiſh. Let the monied man aſſiſt the artiſan—Let the wealthy farmer give the manufacturer a reaſonable credit for his wool, that the manufacturer, in turn, may give a reaſonable credit to the merchant on his cloths—Let our legiſlators, our judges, our councellors our attornies, and clergy (who ſhould ſet a good example in this as in every other reſpect) be clothed in the manufactures of the ſtate—we need not fear that others will follow ſo laudable an example—we then ſhall ſee our villages well inhabited, and growing to the ſize of our largeſt towns—our towns into cities, inſtead of their dwindling into ſolitary places, and deſerted villages.

I am well aware that Britiſh merchants, Britiſh agents, and all thoſe Anglofied Americans who turn up their noſes at every thing which is not Britiſh, will effect to turn my projects into ridicule, and treat the PATRIOT as a lunatic, or at beſt, as a well meaning, but weak, viſionary projector. Yet ſetting aſide their intereſted views—why ſhould they treat my projects with contempt? No doubt the firſt attempts to eſtabliſh the woollen manufacture in England was as much decried. Their attempt to eſtabliſh the Cotton and Silk manufactures was more objectionable than an attempt of the ſame kind would be in this country, They have ſurmounted all the obſtacles that oppoſed or impeded thoſe eſtabliſhments in that country; and I have no doubt we ſhall finally ſurmount every obſtacle here. The more public or private encouragement is given our artiſans and manufactures, the ſooner this great national object will be effected. Maſſachuſetts has ſet us a good example in this reſpect—they have given a bounty of 8s. for every piece of duck manufactured in the ſtate—this has induced monied men to become concerned in that buſineſs, and there is the beſt grounds for believing the buſineſs will ſucceed; and be continued after the bounty ſhall ceaſe. They have lately made a very large donation to the owners of the cotton manufactory, which will probably induce them to purſue the undertaking with vigor. As our manufactures increaſe, heavy impoſts will doubtleſs be laid by the general government on the importation of foreign manufactures, which will operate as a bounty on our own; and will accelerate their final eſtabliſhment, and bring them to that ſtate of perfection as ſhall render all importations needleſs.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO *BIRTHA*.

AND does diſeaſe thy boſom grieve?
O had I known it at an earlier hour,
I would have ſtrove thy ſorrows to relieve,
Have torn thee from the tyrant Sickneſs' power,
And bade thy aching breaſt delight receive.
I would have ſat the lingering, painful, eve,
With various talk the lonely moments cheer'd;
Have, with unwearied hand, thy head ſuſtain'd
Whole nights; and ſoothed thee as thou had'ſt complain'd;
And heal'd thee with affection long endear'd.

For I have known the hand of hard diſeaſe;
Have felt oppreſſive ſickneſs at my ſoul;
Seen death-like paleneſs o'er my features ſpread;
And mark'd the life-ſupporting current freeze,
From hollow eyes, of blue deſpair, the big tears roll:
And join'd, in anguiſh'd fancy, with the dead.

Yet then, even then, I caſt a lingering look
On all the buſineſs of beloved mankind;
While each adieu, each fond farewel, I took,
Still left a wiſh, for one more view, behind.
'Twas then new pleaſures burſt upon my mind,
New wiſhes agitated all my breaſt;
And hope, and paſſion, and affection, join'd,
With life-reviving health again my boſom bleſs'd.

Such are the joys I offer to thy view.
For what a greater tranſport can afford
Than to behold affection, virtue new,
And lovely goodneſs, o'er creation pourd?
To ſee refinement new-born raptures ſhew?
And happineſs, by you, to earth reſtored?

To ſee the enchanting ſmile
Of ſweet benevolence expand,
And o'er the human face diffuſe new light;
What hath ſuch power affliction to beguile,
And ſoothe the woe-worn heart with comfort bland?
What greater pleaſure can the ſoul delight?

To let imagination ſtray,
And wanton in celeſtial day;
To ſee Creation's ſecond birth,
And Heaven, deſcending, bleſs the Earth;
To view new beauty clothe the plain,
And rapture hail Meſſiah's reign;
To mark death, anguiſh, and diſeaſe,
And vice, no more pollute the breeze;
To ſee perfection's glorious heirs,
Triumphant o'er life's little cares,
To new attainments daily grow;
With nobler virtue hourly glow;
And, boſom'd in immortal peace,
In God's felicity increaſe;
To love with freſher truth inclined;
And gaining on the eternal Mind:
What nobler tranſports can the ſoul poſſeſs?
What richer joy the ſympathetic boſom bleſs?

ELLA.

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the ſubject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,

[CONTINUED.]

ENGLAND is the market for the greater part of our ſpermaceti oil. They impoſe on all our oils, a duty of eighteen pounds five ſhillings ſterling the ton, which, as to the common kind, is a prohibition, as has been before obſerved, and as to that of the ſpermaceti, gives a preference of theirs over ours to that amount, ſo as to leave in the end, but a ſcanty benefit to the fiſherman; and not long ſince, by a change of conſtruction, without any change of the law, it was made to exclude our oils from their ports, when carried in our own veſſels. On ſome change of circumſtance, it was conſtrued back again to the reception of our oils; on paying always, however, the ſame duty of eighteen pounds five ſhillings. This ſerves to ſhew that the tenure by which we hold the admiſſion of this commodity in their markets, is as precarious as it is hard. Nor can it be announced that there is any diſpoſition on their part, to arrange this, or any other commercial matter, to mutual convenience. The exparte regulations which they have begun for mounting their navigation on the ruins of ours, can only be oppoſed by counter regulations on our part. And the loſs of ſeamen, the natural conſequence of loſt and obſtructed markets for our fiſh and oil, calls in the firſt place, for ſerious and timely attention. It will be too late when the ſeaman ſhall have changed his vocation, or gone over to another intereſt. If we cannot recover and ſecure for him theſe important branches of employment, it behoves us to replace them by others equivalent. We have three nurſeries for forming ſeamen;——

1. Our coaſting trade, already on a ſafe footing.

2. Our fiſheries, which in ſpite of natural advantages, give juſt cauſe of anxiety.

3. Our carrying trade, the only reſonrce of indemnification for what we loſe in the other. The produce of the United States, which is carried to foreign markets, is extremely bulky. That part of it now in the hands of foreigners, and which we may reſume into our own, without touching the rights of thoſe nations who have met us in fair arrangements by treaty, or the intereſts of thoſe, who, by their voluntary regulations, have paid ſo juſt and liberal a reſpect to our intereſts, as being meaſured back to them again, places both parties on as good ground, perhaps, as treaties could place them: the proportion, I ſay, of our carrying trade, which may be reſumed without affecting either of theſe deſcriptions of nations, will find conſtant employment for ten thouſand ſeamen, be worth two millions of dollars annually, will go on augmenting with the population of the United States, ſecure to us a full indemnification for the ſeamen we loſe, and be taken wholly from thoſe who force us to this act of ſelf-protection, in navigation.

Hence too would follow that their Newfoundland ſhips, not receiving proviſions from us in their bottoms, nor permitted (by a law of their own) to receive in ours, muſt draw their ſubſiſtence from Europe, which would increaſe that part of their expences in the proportion of four to ſeven, and ſo far operate as a duty towards reſtoring the level between them and us. The tables No. 2 and 12, will ſhew the quantity of tonnage, and conſequently the maſs of ſeamen whoſe intereſts are in diſtreſs; and No. 17, the materials for indemnification.

If regulations, exactly the counterpart of thoſe eſtabliſhed againſt us, would be ineffectual from a difference of circumſtances, other regulations equivalent can give no reaſonable ground of complaint to any nation. Admitting their right of keeping their markets to themſelves, ours cannot be denied of keeping our carrying trade to ourſelves. And if there be any thing unfriendly in this, it was in the firſt example.

The loſs of ſeamen unnoticed, would be followed by other loſſes in a long train. If we have no ſeamen, our ſhips will be uſeleſs, conſequently our ſhip timber, iron and hemp; our ſhip-building will be at an end, ſhip-carpenters go over to other nations, our young men have no call to the ſea, our produce carried in foreign bottoms, be ſaddled with war freight and inſurance in times of war; and the hiſtory of the laſt one hundred years, ſhews that the nation which is our carrier has three years of war for every four years of peace. (No. 18) We loſe, during the ſame periods, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable ſource of profit; we loſe at this moment the carriage of our own produce to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which in the poſſible progreſs of the encroachment, may extend to five or ſix millions, the worth of the whole, with an increaſe in the proportion of the increaſe of our numbers. It is eaſier as well as better, to ſtop this train at its entrance, than when it ſhall have ruined or baniſhed whole claſſes of uſeful and induſtrious citizens.

It will doubtleſs be thought expedient that the reſumption ſuggeſted ſhould take effect ſo gradually as not to endanger the loſs of produce for the want of tranſportation; but that, in order to create tranſportation, the whole plan ſhould be developed, and made known at once, that the individuals who may be diſpoſed to lay themſelves out for the carrying buſineſs may make their calculations on a full view of all circumſtances.

On the whole, the hiſtorical view we have taken of theſe fiſheries proves they are ſo poor in themſelves as to come to nothing with diſtant nations, who do not ſupport them from their treaſuries. We have ſeen that the advantages of our poſition place our fiſheries on a ground ſomewhat higher, ſuch as to relieve our treaſury from the neceſſity of giving them ſupport, but not to permit it to draw ſupport from them, nor to diſpenſe the government from the obligation of effectuating free markets for them, that for the great proportion of our ſalted fiſh, for our common oil, and a part of our ſpermacæti oil, markets may perhaps, be preſerved by friendly arrangements towards thoſe nations whoſe arrangements are friendly to us, and the reſidue be compenſated by giving to the ſeamen thrown out of buſineſs the certainty of employment in another branch of which we have the ſole diſpoſal.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

February 1ſt, 1791. *(To be continued.)*

NEW-YORK, April 30.

The preſent Empreſs of Ruſſia, born in the year 1729, was a German Princeſs, daughter of Chriſtian Auguſtus, Prince of Anhalt Zereſt, and in 1745, married Peter the IIId. a Sovereign diſtinguiſhed for his folly and vices, who after his aſcending the throne was weak enough to wear the Pruſſian Uniform, profeſs himſelf a ſoldier of Frederick (the public enemy of his country) attempted to cut the beards of his Clergy, and was the avowed foe of literary improvement. After a turbulent reign of about ſix months, he was depoſed by the united concurrence of his ſubjects—who, in July, 1762, beſtowed the Diadem upon his wife, the preſent Empreſs, who then changed her name of Sophia Auguſta for that of Catharine Alegriewna the ſecond. She is, undoubtedly, very ambitious; but excepting the great Leopold, is the firſt Legiſlator of the preſent age; the protector of her people, in relieving the miſeries of her peaſants; and has by a ſeries of moſt brilliant atchievements and aſtoniſhing ſucceſſes, raiſed the Ruſſian Empire to a height of glory, which now threatens to overturn the balance of Europe.

FROM THE NORWICH PACKET.

MR. TRUMBULL,

THE PROMPTER, is an entire ſtranger to me; I know not who he is, nor where he lives, but I would willingly travel twenty miles to ſee, and ſhake hands with him:—He wrote excellently on the ſubject of *borrowing*:—His obſervations were well calculated to work a reformation in the ugly cuſtoms of the people; but, I lament it, my neighbors are no more moved by his writings, than the wicked men of Sodom were by the hearty expoſtulations of righteous Lot. I do not recollect that Mr. Prompter ſaid any thing about *lending*; but you know, that in weighing any article or commodity in the ſcales, if one end of the beam goes *down* the other end muſt of courſe go *up*: So, where there is one *borrower*, there certainly is one *lender*.—The ſcale-beam has but two ends, and one end is always actuated by one end: But there may be *ten* borrowers, and but *one* lender; in that caſe it is hard, ſure enough, on the ſide of the lender. Suppoſe here is four, five or ſix families, who think it beſt and cheapeſt for them to *borrow*; and here is one who is well furniſhed with a compleat ſet of tools, agreeable to my friend Prompter's advice; will not the patience and all the tools of this *one*, ſoon be worn out? muſt he pace up and down all the morning to get his tools and hand them out to his neighbors, and be diſturbed again at night to receive them in? Stop! no—he is not much troubled about receiving them in at night; his neighbor keeps the tool till the next day, and the next day; and on the 4th or 5th day, the obliging lender is under a neceſſity of uſing his ſhovel; where is it Tom? "*I done know Sir ſeem to me ſome body bollow um tudderday.*" Tom is ſent a hunting round the neighbourhood—the thing is found—the handle is broke—well Tom, this is the way we get rich; go, you muſt carry it to the wood-worker, and get a new handle made to it Tom. "*Yeſe maſſa, dis no berry good wa to get rich tho; me hope maſſa nebber lend um ſhubble gin, cuſſen nabel plage Tom ſole out, alwa bollow ſhubble en ho, en ax, en rake and dibble do no what all.*" Tom Tom, you muſt not ſwear ſo, if they do plague your ſoul out.

Now I ſay Mr. Trumbull, I wiſh you would be ſo obliging as to convey my compliments to Mr. Prompter, and tell him I wiſh he would write once more on the ſubject, hotter than ever, and oblige yours,

TOM's MASTER.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) April 30.

This morning the Preſident of the United States and his ſuite arrived here, on his tour through the Southern States—He was rowed over the river by ſeven Captains of veſſels, dreſſed in round hats trimmed with gold lace, blue coats, white jackets, &c. in an elegant painted boat.—On his arriving oppoſite the market he was ſaluted by the artillery, with fifteen guns, from the foot of Broad-ſtreet:—and on his landing he was received by the light infantry company with preſented arms who immediately after he paſſed, fired thirteen rounds; after which the committee appointed to receive and addreſs him, conducted him to an elegant houſe prepared by the inhabitants for his reception. At two o'clock he received the congratulatory addreſs of the inhabitants, and immediately after that of his Maſonic brethren—at four, he honored the citizens with his company at a public dinner, at which the following were the principal toaſts:

1. The United States of America.
2. The Grand Council of the Union.
3. The King of France our great and good ally.
4. The National Aſſembly of France.
5. The memory of Major General Greene.
6. The memory of M. G. Baron de Kalb.
7. The other brave officers and ſoldiers who fell in the war.
8. The Vice-Preſident of the United States, may the eſteem and gratitude of his country be equal to thoſe important ſervices which he has, and continues to render her.
9. Our miniſters in foreign countries.
10. The Federal Government.
11. The State of South-Carolina.
12. The Marquis de la Fayette.
13. May the nations of the earth enjoy an equal happineſs with us in having rulers equally ſedulous to make themſelves acquainted with the true intereſts and ſituations of the people.
14. The Governors and Legiſlatures of the reſpective States.

The Preſident then retired, and the following toaſt was given.

Our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT, may calmneſs, peace and felicity, bleſs the evening of his life, as his youth and middle age have been glorious by the moſt exalted atchievements of military renown.

The evening cloſed with a tea party and ball, which the Preſident honored with his company, and the next morning ſat off for Charleſton.

CHARLESTON, May 3.

Yeſterday the Preſident of the United States arrived in this city, accompanied by major Jackſon. At Georgetown he was met by major general Moultrie and Col. Waſhington, and at Haddril's Point by Brigadier General Pinckney, Major Edward Rutledge, and the Recorder of this city; from whence he was rowed acroſs the river in an elegant barge by thirteen maſters of American veſſels, viz. Captains Cochran, Croſs, Moore, Milligan, Kean, Rea, Laurence, Drinker, Swain, Conyers, Dickinſon, Crowly and Connolly, who were uniformly and neatly dreſſed in light blue ſilk jackets, and round black hats decorated with blue ribbons on which were impreſſed the arms of this State. During the paſſage vocal and inſtrumental muſic were performed on the water by the Amateur Society, aſſiſted by a voluntary aſſociation of ſingers; and upwards of forty boats attended with anxious ſpectators, which formed a moſt beautiful appearance.

Stairs were erected at Prioleau's wharf, where the Preſident was received and congratulated by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, the intendant and wardens of this city, and an uncommonly large concourſe of citizens, who teſtified their happineſs on the arrival of our chief magiſtrate by reiterated ſhouts of joy and ſatisfaction—the Charleſton battalion of artillery ſaluted him with diſcharges from their field pieces, the bells of St. Michael's church were rung, and the ſhipping in the harbour diſplayed their colors during the day.

He was conducted to the exchange, preceded by the officers of the corporation, and followed by a proceſſion, conſiſting of the militia officers, members of the Cincinnati, and other citizens, where he received the honors of the proceſſion, to whom he politely and gracefully bowed as they paſſed in review before him. The order was then reverſed, and the Preſident eſcorted to the houſe in Church-ſtreet, prepared for his accommodation.

MAY 5.

Yeſterday the ſociety of the Cincinnati eſtabliſhed in this ſtate, gave a very ſumptuous dinner to their illuſtrious Preſident General, in M'Crady's long room, which was handſomely decorated with laurel and flowers. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and civil Officers of this ſtate, the Intendant and wardens of the city, the members of Congreſs, the Conſuls of foreign powers, gentlemen ſtrangers, the officers of the artillery, and a number of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of this ſtate, were preſent. After dinner, the following toaſts were drank, followed by a diſcharge from the field pieces of the Charleſton battalion of artillery:

1. The United States.
2. The fourth of July, 1776.
3. Louis the XVIth, king of the French.
4. The National Aſſembly of France.
5. All nations in amity with the United States.
6. Count D'Eſtaing and officers of the French navy, who ſerved in America.
8. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.
9. The Secretary of State.
10. The Secretary of the Treaſury.
11. The Secretary of the War Department.
12. The army of the United States.
13. Agriculture and Commerce.
14. (By the Preſident.) The memory of General Greene, and all thoſe Officers who fell in defence of America.
15. The Patriotic Fair of America.

A choir of ſingers entertained the company with ſeveral pieces of vocal muſic, and the day was ſpent in ſocial feſtivity.

In the evening a ſplendid ball was given by the city corporation, which the Preſident of the United States honored with his preſence. There was a numerous and brilliant aſſemblage of ladies and a great number of gentlemen preſent. The ladies were all ſuperbly dreſſed, and moſt of them wore ribbons with different inſcriptions, expreſſive of their reſpect and eſteem for the Preſident, ſuch as "long live the Preſident," &c. &c. Joy, ſatisfaction and gratitude illumined every countenance and revelled in each heart, whilſt the demonſtrations of grateful reſpect ſhewn him ſeemed to give him the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, which viſibly diſplayed itſelf in his countenance.

The beautiful arch of lamps in front of the exchange was illuminated; and over the entrance there was a ſuperb tranſparency, in the centre "*Deliciis Patriæ*," and at the top, G. W.

The fuſileer company was drawn up before the exchange to maintain order, and exhibited a very pleaſing appearance. In ſhort every circumſtance of the evening's entertainment was truly pictureſque of the moſt ſplendid elegance.

MAY 6.

The thirteen American Captains who rowed the barge in which the Preſident came, from Haddrill's Point, dined upon an elegant entertainment at M'Crady's, on Monday; to which a number of Maſters of veſſels were invited. The following toaſts were given.

Our illuſtrious Preſident.
United States of America.
The Governor and State of South-Carolina.
The federal government; may it be equal to time.
The memory of the fallen heroes in defence of America.
Lewis XVIth. and the National Aſſembly.
The ſufferers in the cauſe of Freedom.
The Marquis de la Fayette, Liberty's Viceroy.
John Paul Jones.
Captain Barry.
The memories of Biddle and Pickering.
Protection to our commerce.
The family of mankind.

On the Preſident's arrival, the Charleſton battalion of artillery made him an offer of their official attendance during his ſtay in this city, and regularly to mount guard for the purpoſe; but he politely declined their friendly offer, ſaying, that he conſidered himſelf perfectly ſafe in the affection and amicable attachment of the people; a circumſtance whereof he had already received too many proofs to doubt of its ſincerity.

Yeſterday the Preſident of the United States viſited Sullivan's Iſland, accompanied by General Moultrie and ſeveral other gentlemen of great reſpectability, where he had the pleaſure of viewing the remains of Fort Moultrie, ſo celebrated for its gallant defence againſt a powerful Britiſh fleet and army, in the year 1776. On his way to Sullivan's Iſland he ſtopped at Fort-Johnſton, on James-Iſland. At both places he was ſhewn the greateſt politeneſs and attention; and at two o'clock, he returned from this pleaſant water excurſion.

At four o'clock, a public entertainment was given by his Excellency the Governor, at his houſe in Meeting-ſtreet, to the Preſident of the United States, and the principal gentlemen of the civil, clerical and military profeſſions. The following toaſts were drank:

United States.
Congreſs of the United States.
4th of July, 1776.
Louis XVI.
National Aſſembly of France.
Friendly powers of Europe.
Fair of America.
Memory of General Green.
Agriculture and Commerce.
Arts and Sciences.
Friends of Freedom in every quarter of the globe.
Marquis de la Fayette.
Memory of thoſe who have fallen in the defence of the rights of mankind.

After the Preſident retired the following was drank—"The Preſident of the United States."

And in the evening there was a concert in the city-hall, which on this occaſion had received conſiderable alterations, and was decorated with various ornaments—the pillars were ingeniouſly entwined with laurel, and the following devices inſcribed in different parts of the hall:

"With grateful praiſes of the hero's fame,
"We'll teach our infants' tongues to liſp his name."
"Hominis jura, defendit et curat"—"Magnus in bello"—"vitam impendere bono"—"Diogene aujourd'hui caſſeroit ſa lanterne."

The company was enlivened and dignified by the preſence of the great head of our nation, and a large number of reſpectable ladies and gentlemen, forming a moſt brilliant circle. An excellent band of muſic played in the orcheſtra, and were accompanied in the vocal ſtrain by the choir of St. Philip's church.

TO A BAD POET.

"READ the commandments, friend, and write no further,
"For there 'tis written, *thou ſhalt do no murther.*"

WINCHESTER, May 7.

On Wedneſday laſt, Captain Swearingens company of Levies, lately raiſed in the county of Berkeley, marched into this town from Martinburg—on Thurſday they were equipped in their uniforms, and made a very reſpectable and ſoldier like appearance.

We hear this is to be the place of rendezvous for the companies raiſing in this State—and that another company is ſhortly expected from Alexandria, to join thoſe already here.

Captain Brock's company, for which the firſt man was enrolled laſt Tueſday fortnight, is now upwards of fifty ſtrong.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint Col. William Darke to the command of the battalion of Levies now raiſing in this State.

A French emigrant of note, who arrived in this town on Friday laſt, in eight days from Galliapolis, on the Miami, contradicts the report of Capt. Guion being murdered, as mentioned in ſome of the papers. Said emigrant informs, that his companions have not as yet been moleſted by the Savages, but were under ſtrong apprehenſions of a viſit from them ere long.

ALBANY, May 9.

Nearly two centuries have revolved ſince the firſt foundation of this city.—The purſuits of its inhabitants have heretofore been partial and local Had the firſt ſettlers implanted with themſelves thoſe ſeeds of enterprize and accommodation to all nations and ſects that diſtinguiſhed the founders of Philadelphia in 1681, we ſhould

at this time doubtleſs rank in the firſt claſs of cities in America. In the courſe of the preſent ſummer, we ſhould ſee the whole length of Market-ſtreet completely paved—with ſide walks—a commodious market houſe—a ſpacious priſon; and if we are rightly informed, the docks raiſed, with a fair proſpect of the introduction of foreign commerce. Private convenience begins to give way to public good, and a ſpirit of improvement has taken root beyond all former examples. We preſume we are principally indebted to the independent exertions of an enlightened corporation, as well as the deciſive character of our preſent chief magiſtrate for theſe benefits.

BENNINGTON, May 9.

The number of the Indians on the continent, like the extenſive circuit of a comet, leads the attentive mind to conceive almoſt an immeaſurable ſcope of country poſſeſſed by them. The beſt informed perſons ſuppoſe, that there are more than three aboriginals, in America, to one white man.

This hypotheſis has been diſputed by ſome, who argue, that from the ſcattered ſtate in which they live, the country could not contain them: but when we conſider that it is but a few years ſince the Spaniards firſt invaded South-America, at which period, Montezuma was ſaid to have 30 Kings at his beck, each of whom could turn out 100,000 fighting men—and take into view the trifling extent of their territory, compared with the almoſt unlimited weſtern wilds, the mind is ſwallowed up in wonder, and loſt in uncertain conjecture.

No part of the world, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered to be fertile and advantageous for the reſidence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it. If this be true, the idea, perhaps, will not be deemed altogether chimerical, that the more weſtern parts of this continent, are at preſent poſſeſſed by nations,

Where other Montezuma's hold their reign,
And peaceful millions till the fertile plain:
Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's ſons unknown,
Preſent their charms—and wiſdom, all their own,
Guide them along, ſecure from foreign jars—
Internal diſcord, or deſtructive wars.

SALEM, May 10.

Capt. Stone, on his paſſage lately from Port-au-Prince to Portland, fell in with a Spaniſh ſnow, on board which was a Capt. Boſwell and his crew, who belonged to R. Iſland, and had been taken from a brig which had been wrecked in a ſevere gale of wind: She was on the point of ſinking, when the Spaniard came to their relief.—Capt. Boſwell and his men were received on board Capt. Stone's veſſel, and brought to Portland. The Spaniſh Captain, at parting, ſupplied them amply with proviſions and water—Generous man! "Thou ſhalt hear of this again, *hereafter*."

WORCESTER, May 12.

A return of the number of inhabitants within the diſtrict of Connecticut, taken the firſt Monday of Auguſt, 1790, by the Marſhal.

Free white males, ſixteen years old and upwards,	60,523
Free white males under ſixteen years of age,	54,403
Free white females,	117,448
All other free perſons,	2,808
Slaves,	2,760
Total,	237,942

HARTFORD, May 16.

A Correſpondent has ſent us the following account of the proceedings at the late Election.

On Wedneſday in the afternoon, Major Caldwell's company of horſe, well mounted and equipped, met his Excellency the Governor at Wethersfield, and eſcorted him to this town, preceeded by the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties on horſeback

On Thurſday, the day of the Election, the guards under the command of Capt. Hopkins, paraded at the uſual hour, and conducted the Governor and Council to the State-Houſe, from which the proceſſion was to move. Here the Guards were joined by the Horſe. Juſt before 11 o'clock, the proceſſion moved from the State-Houſe to the North-Church, headed by the Sheriffs, with their deputies and the conſtables of the town with their ſtaves of office. Next followed the Governor, the Lieut. Governor and Council, the Repreſentatives and Clergy. The proceſſion was uncommonly large, which, with the order, diſcipline, and martial appearance of the guards added ſplendor to the exhibition.

Every part of divine ſervice was performed to good acceptance, but the ſermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Greenfield, deſerves particular commendation. Piety of thought, clothed with elegance of ſtyle, and expreſſed with energy and preciſion, compoſed the ſoul of this diſcourſe; and the liſtening multitudes which crowded the church, which were called together by the reputation of the preacher, declared their utmoſt expectations gratified. The ſervice was cloſed with an anthem, ſet by the Doctor himſelf to the 92d pſalm.

After ſervice, the proceſſion moved back to the State Houſe, attended by a more numerous collection of people than has been ſeen on the like occaſion for many years.

The day was very pleaſant, and the citizens of Hartford, throwing open the doors of hoſpitality, and ſpreading well dreſſed tables for the entertainment of their brethren, contributed to enliven the enjoyment of this anniverſary.

In the evening, a ſplendid ball was given; attended by a numerous collection of ladies and gentlemen, both ſtrangers and citizens.

In the afternoon, an Oration was delivered by ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, Eſq. before the Society inſtituted for the purpoſe of aboliſhing ſlavery, and relieving ſuch Africans as may need protection and aſſiſtance. On this occaſion, a numerous concourſe of people attended, who were agreeably entertained and inſtructed by a diſcriptive hiſtory of ſlavery, and the miſeries it has entailed upon a part of the human race from the earlieſt ages to this time.

BOSTON, May 12.

The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN and HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Eſqrs. were yeſterday admitted to be practiſing Attornies in the Circuit Court of the United States for this Diſtrict.

The Hon ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. Col. OGDEN, of Philadelphia, and Col. WADSWORTH, of Hartford, arrived in this town on Tueſday laſt.

The diſtrict of Maine is found by the cenſus juſt taken to contain 96,500 inhabitants.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To the Memory of FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq.

SWEET Spring advance and deck with flow'rets gay,
The tomb where HOPKINSON's remains are laid,
Ye muſes there your conſtant vigils pay,
And guard from ills the conſecrated ſhade.

Ye city trees protect your patron's grave,
He once from ruin ſav'd your leafy charms,
Then to his honor, bid your green tops wave,
And fold his urn in your embracing arms.

Around the ſod may roſes ever bloom,
And lilies pour their aromatic tide,
There oft the lyre th' elegiac taſk aſſume,
And notes like his be offer'd at his ſide.

Notes ſuch as once he pour'd at BREMNER's urn,
Lays ſuch as thoſe he offer'd at his ſhrine,
But ah, what muſe can make a juſt return,
For lays ſo mournful, or a note ſo fine!

Loſt to his country is that ſprightly vein,
That attic wit that grac'd his claſſic pen,
He now aſſumes a more exalted ſtrain,
And quits for angels the purſuits of men.

In thoſe bright realms where patriot ſhades repoſe,
He joins his FRANKLIN, gone not long before;
There nature all her myſtic wonders ſhews,
There opens all her variegated ſtore.

From thoſe high orbs he ſees with rapture riſe,
The *Roof* he labor'd when on earth t' erect,
And as its turrets reach their deſtin'd ſkies,
His guardian genius ſhall the frame protect.

Adieu, ſweet bard, long may thy mem'ry live,
Thy country, grateful, long thy merits own,
This artleſs verſe is all a friend can give,
'Tis for that country to erect the ſtone.

S.

[TO the above Poem it may not be amiſs to add, for the information of thoſe reſiding at a diſtance who may ſee it, and be unacquainted with the ſubject of it, the late ingenious Judge HOPKINSON, that at one time the many beautiful and verdant trees, ornamenting Philadelphia, were threatened with deſtruction by a legiſlative act, to prevent, as it was ſaid, danger from fire, and a ſtagnation of air: It was then the vivacious Mr. HOPKINSON gave new life to the trees, by exploding the ridiculous objections made to them, in a ſpeech of a Pillar in the Houſe of Aſſembly to the Legiſlature of the State, which was ſo ſucceſsful as to put a total ſtop to a meaſure, that would have been deemed a profanation of the rights of many of the Sylvan Deities under the Heathen Mythology, and which, had it ſucceeded, would have deprived Philadelphia of many an agreeable and ſhady walk, and of much of its preſent ſtatelineſs and beauty.——Mr. BREMNER was a Muſician of great eminence, and a gentleman of much ſocial merit, formerly reſiding in Philadelphia, to whoſe memory Mr. HOPKINSON compoſed a very pathetic and ſoft Dirge, to the tune of "The Laſs of PEATIE's Mill: This he ſet to muſic, and performed with admirable taſte and force of expreſſion on the Harpſichord: Mr. HOPKINSON, now claims, alas! but claims in vain, a tribute from the Muſes, of equal elegance: It is not often that a genius like BREMNER's, finds an eulogiſt like HOPKINSON!——The New Roof, his laſt celebrated performance, was in defence of our preſent excellent frame of government, which he had very juſtly compared to a great Cupola or Dome, ſupported by the States, as by ſo many Pillars, and yielding to all an equal and efficient protection.——It is only neceſſary to add, that Mr. HOPKINSON was the intimate friend, and one of the teſtamentary executors of the Great FRANKLIN—with whom he had often indulged thoſe philoſophical reſearches and enquiries into the operations of nature, which now, it is probable, in a Superior State, are fully gratified and elucidated, as a juſt and proper retribution for their induſtry and zeal in the purſuit of uſeful diſcoveries, while bounded by the veil of our preſent mortal infirmities and imperfections.]

Philadelphia, May 21.

A French ſhip of 74 guns, with 1500 men on board, it is ſaid is arrived at Newport.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, and the Hon. Oliver Wolcot, are re-elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut, for the enſuing year.

Charles Jarvis, Samuel Breck, Jonathan Maſon, Jonathan Maſon jun. William Euſtis, John Coffin Jones, and William Tudor, Eſquires, are choſen Repreſentatives for the town of Boſton the enſuing year.

ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq. is elected Governor of the State of Rhode Iſland, for the enſuing year.——That ſtate is found to contain, by the late cenſus, 68,451 inhabitants.

The reſpectful and affectionate attention to our beloved Chief Magiſtrate, exhibited by the citizens of the ſouthern States, evinces how greatly gratified they are by the viſit he has made them—and forcibly impreſſes the mind with a ſenſe of their cordial attachment to the government over which he preſides—and the policy and urbanity of the arduous tour he has undertaken.—The animated and patriotic addreſſes, preſented by the cities, towns and corporations, ſhall appear in courſe in the Gazette of the United States.

A Conſtitution, framed by the PEOPLE, is always the palladium of their liberty, and if at any period it becomes uſeleſs, or worſe than uſeleſs, or appears ſo to the PEOPLE, the PEOPLE, have a right to modify it—to annihilate it, if they pleaſe:—Why then talk of certain fixed principles in a Conſtitution?—there is but one fixed principle. A Conſtitution ſhould always be the work of the PEOPLE, and framed for the advantage of the *governed*; every other principle is ſubordinate and may be changed or modified when and as often as a majority of that PEOPLE think fit. *Gen. Advertiſer.*

The above gave riſe to the following paragraphs from a correſpondent:—The idea of fixed principles in morals is almoſt obſolete in the opinion, and agreeable to the practice of many moderns; but this only indicates the low ebb of virtue—the tide will riſe again—for truth, which forms the baſis of morals, is immutable.

Man has certain unalienable rights—ſay theſe depend on the opinion of the majority, and you arm deſpotiſm with the moſt deſtructive powers—for it has never yet been determined with univerſal, or even *general* conſent, what are preſcriptive, or impreſcriptive rights: The ſecurity of the liberties of theſe States depends on a ſacred regard to that Conſtitution which defines their rights: The eligibility of our ſituation ariſes from this idea alone, that the people have agreed on certain *fixed principles* in government—but, if there are no fixed principles, and we muſt be perpetually afloat, this world may do for thoſe that love to fiſh in troubled waters—but as to peace or permanency in exiſtence, or government—or ſecurity to freedom, perſon or property, they are all entirely out of the queſtion.

It would be uſeful to determine, with ſome degree of preciſion, what is meant by the majority's having a right to modify, or *annihilate* their conſtitution, whenever they think fit: It ſeems to convey this idea, That one million and ONE citizens, ſhall poſſeſs the power whenever they think fit to exerciſe it, to annihilate the rights of one million fellow-citizens.

America fought for her preſent glorious Conſtitution—and thoſe who conducted her councils and her arms, in the days of doubtful expectation, are among the warmeſt friends to this Conſtitution—"The die long ſpun doubtful," whether anarchy and diſgrace; or government and honor were to crown our labors: Having ſecured the latter, the idea, that we have agreed on no fixed principles, muſt make us pauſe in anguiſh.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, May 10.

Capt. Davis, from London to Boſton, with a cargo of £.15,000 ſterling, is loſt; Capt. Scott is miſſing, and the ſhip Mercury is totally loſt.

Accounts from Pittſburgh to 1ſt inſt. inform of ſome recent depredations of the Indians; the guard at the block houſe at Yellow Creek was attacked and two men killed—at the ſame time a guard of ſix men on Crooked Creek was attacked and one man killed—Theſe Indians appear to be ranging parties, having no object but robbery and murder; they are few in number—and although ſeveral ſcouts were ſent out, they were not fortunate enough to come up with any of them.

Advices by the Roebuck Capt. Bliſs, in 49 days from Briſtol inform—

That great diſcontents and riots prevail in Conſtantinople, which are encreaſed by the meaſures taken to prevent them.

Monſ. de Broglio on the 2d March informed the National Aſſembly that from accounts of what is paſſing on the Frontiers of Alſace it appears that a ſerious counter revolution is contemplated; great preparations were in conſequence ordered and made to counteract it. The antient State priſon of Vincennes being ordered to be repaired, a great mob aroſe and began to demoliſh the ſame—the military were called upon and ſixty-four perſons taken into cuſtody; diſorders in the mean time of a more alarming nature took place at the Thuilleries, which menaced the life of the King—in conſequence all the gates of the Thuilleries are now ſhut and no ſtranger on any account is ſuffered to enter—all was peace and tranquility again.

In a violent ſtorm on the 31ſt Dec. a number of French and Spaniſh veſſels were wrecked on the breakers of Tunis and 1250 African paſſengers, who were on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, with almoſt all the crews periſhed. The Ruſſians have paſſed the Danube in the neighborhood of Brailow—and defeated the Turkiſh detachments, in every rencounter. Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is talked of; the Empreſs cannot effect a loan which ſhe expected to negociate in Amſterdam, Hamburgh and other places. A ſymptom of peace between Ruſſia and Great-Britain is that the merchants trading to Peterſburgh have received orders to forward their veſſels as uſual. A bill is brought forward in Parliament to appropriate 500,000l. of the unclaimed dividends in the bank to the uſe of government. A great riot happened in Dublin on the firſt of March—the *police* attended at the annual maſquerade in the new rooms in Rutland ſquare—armed with fire arms as uſual, to keep the peace—a diſpute ariſing between them and the populace which aſſembled to gratify their curioſity, a battle enſued which laſted five hours and terminated in a victory on the part of the populace, numbers of the guard being killed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE inveſtigation of Truth, independent of *names*, *party*, or *prejudice*, ſhould be the great object of every Editor of a periodical publication: On this principle, the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, has never refuſed to inſert any animadverſions or obſervations on the ſentiments conveyed through this medium to the public, which have been offered. Speculations, pertinent and decent, ſhall always meet a ready inſertion; but perſonalities, either reſpecting himſelf, or others, he means carefully to avoid—the friendly wiſhes therefore of a correſpondent, cannot be complied with, as his remarks would be conſtrued into egotiſm.——

When Truth's bright beams ſhall clear the viſual ray,
And fools and knaves in their own ſhapes diſplay,
The bubble built on deep deceit and lies,
Shrinks from the light, and like a vapor dies.

Ode to Henry. Elegy. Sonnet on Reflection; and other favors neceſſarily poſtponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17ſ1.	17ſ2 pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9ſ1	9ſ2.	46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9ſ1.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16	80	
Indents		9ſ1.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12ſ4	15ſ.		do.

☞ *A young man, who has had a large ſhare of experience in the direction of periodical publications, is deſirous of procuring employ as Superintendant of a Printing-Office.— Applications, it is requeſted, may be made to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, who will reply to all requiſite enquiries.*

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object to cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts Bought and Sold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON*.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favo the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonweaith; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, ſold at the Office of SAMUEL ANDERSON, Cheſnut-Street.

May 18, 1791. (tf)

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM. for April.*

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICAK Rivers, between Powlas-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaiack rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore,	8	feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore,	8	11
Greateſt depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	19	feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore	12	
Greateſt depth	35	8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaiack river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	8	feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	9	6
Greateſt depth	17	

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	11	feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore	4	5 inches,
Greateſt depth	13	4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore	4	feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore	10	8
Greateſt depth	15	11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MAY 21.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	0½d	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	33s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	40l	42l
——Pearl,		52l	53l
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		8s	
——Cogniac		9s	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	16l	
Bricks	pr. M	35s	
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	16s	16s 6
Ditto, pilot		35s	
Ditto, ſmall water		40s	45s
Beer, American, in bot.	pr. doz.	10s 6	
——	pr. bbl.	37s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 10s	4l 18s
BOARDS: Merch. pine		5l	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		2l 10s	
BOARDS: Cedar		5l	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	27s	
BEEF: Iriſh	pr. bbl.	——	
BEEF: Boſton		55s	
BEEF: Country		45s	
Butter	pr. lb.	14d	
——in kegs		9d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s 2½d	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1s 6d	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d	
Cinnamon		18s	20s
Caſſia		5s	
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s 5d	
——— Country		6d	7½d
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d	3s 6d
CANDLES: Wax		3s	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		12d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		10½d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		1s 9d	
Currants		1s 6	2s
Cloves		10s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s	62s 6d
Cocoa		62s 6d	67s 6d
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80s	
——Ravens		67s 7	2s 6d
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	39s	
——Common,		36s	
——Bur middlings,	beſt	33s	
——Middlings		26s	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	9s 6d	11s
Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
Feathers	pr. lb.	3s	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	4s	10d
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s	8l
Ginger, white race		5	2s 6d
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginſeng,		2s	2d
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter caſk,	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		35s	6d
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	6s	
Do.	pr. caſe,	33s	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. buſh	7s	9d
GRAIN: Rye		4s	6d
GRAIN: Oats		1s 8d	2s 6d
GRAIN: Indian corn		2s	10d
GRAIN: Barley		4s	9d
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3d	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	6
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l	56l
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5l	6l
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	22s	6d
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
Hops		9s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
———Carolina		3s	7s
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Caſtings		28s	
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l	30l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		65l	
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	30s	40s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		54s	
Lead, white		75s	80s
——red		50s	
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	1s 2d	1s 4d
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
Logwood		7l 5s	8l
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s	
——Rye		25s	
Mackarel, beſt		63s	
——Common		30s	58s 6d
Mace	pr. lb.	70s	
Muſtard		2s	4d
Madder, beſt		15d	18d
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	2s 10d	3s 4d
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Maſt ſpars		2s 6d	6s
Mahogany		8d	10d
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	75s	
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s	9d
OIL: Train		1s 10d	2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	7d
OIL: Whale		1s 10d	2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto	pr. caſe	28s	30s
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	5	2s 6d 60s
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber	pr. ton	40s	
Porter in caſks,	pr. gall.	2s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s 6d	15s
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	13s	15s
Pork, Burlington,		77s 6d	
——Lower county		73s	
——Carolina		63s	
Peas, Albany		7s 6d	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 6d	
Pimento		11	4d
Rice	pr. cwt.	22s 6	
Roſin	pr. bbl.	20s	
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	57s 6d	
Ditto	pr. jar	3s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s 6d	
RUM: Antigua		5s	
RUM: Windward		4s	4d 5s
RUM: Barbadoes		3s 9	4s
RUM: Country, N. E.		3s 9d	
RUM: Taffia		2s	4d 2s 6d
Saffafras	pr. ton	45s	60s
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l 10s	
Sulphur, flour		40s	41s
Shot		55s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	65s	70s
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered			
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l	45l
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	82s 6d	
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d	2s 8d
Soap, Common		5d	6d
——Brown		6d	
——Caſtile		10d½	
Starch		7d	
Snuff		1s 6d	2s 4d 3s 6d
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, Engliſh,	pr. yard,	1s 6d	2s 2d
——Boſton, No. I.		2s	3d
——— No. II.		2s	2d
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s	4d
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s 5½d	
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s 10½d	
SUGAR: Havannah, white		10½d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		8½d	
SUGAR: Muſcovada,	pr. cwt.	60s	78s
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	4s	
SALT: Allum	pr. buſh.	2s	
SALT: Liverpool		2s	2d
SALT: Cadiz		1s	10d
SALT: Liſbon		2s	2d
Ship build. W. O. frames	p. ton,	90s	
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	17s	20s
———long dreſſed		90s	100s
Scantling, heart,		90s	150s
——Sap		50s	55s
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l	5s
STAVES: R. O. do.		5l	5s
STAVES: Leogan		6l	
STAVES: Barrel		4l	10s
STAVES: Heading		8l	10s
SKINS: Otter, beſt	pr. piece	30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s	6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		3s	
SKINS: ——red		4s	8s
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	4s
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d	1s 8d
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	5s	10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s	6d 2s 3d
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7s 6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	9s	3d
Turpentine		12s	6d 15s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		28s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———inferior		23s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		37s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		40s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s	16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		22s	6d 25s
TEAS: Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s	8s 9d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s	4s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,		3s	6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9d
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	7d
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	3s	6d 4s
Vermillion,		12s	
Varniſh,		2s	6d
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	75l
WINE: Liſbon		37l	
WINE: Teneriffe		20l	10s 30l
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	36l	43l
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	7s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		5s	6s 6d
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s	3d
———ſhort,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	69
Ditto 60 days	72½
Ditto 30 days	73
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv.	6s 8d
30 days	6s 8d

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BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

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And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.